E FURNISHES STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD.

en Who Have Served as the Principal Officers-Local and General Labor News.

One hears much these days about unionsm. It is vaunted as one of the questions of the time. Everything concerning unions and unionism is interesting, is eagerly read. because it enters into the question and a great many people, some of whom talk with authority, do not understand the ques-

Indianapolis is a union city. Almost every craft in the field of labor is unionized or becoming so. Its central position is making it the headquarters of the organizations. Two of the largest unions in the country, the United Mine Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now have their executive offices in this city. The latter organization is probably the larger in point of members and reaches over a greater sweep of territory. To those who are not thrown among the unions, their ideas concerning the meaning and the objects of greater unionism are more or less vague. One of the best informed and most liberal minded union men n America to-day is Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Mr. Duffy is prominent s a man courteous, considerate and level leaded in all his business transactions. GROWTH OF THE UNION.

Relative to the growth and objects of the union of which he is a leading officer Mr.

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was organized at a convention held in Chicago in August, 1881. Many local unions had existed prior to this date, and several efforts at national organization had been made, notably in 1854 and again in 1867, but the brotherhood as at present constituted claims its birth from the date first men-

"The objects as set forth in the preamble to the constitution were: "To rescue our trade from the low level to which it had fallen, and, by mutual effort, to raise ourselves to the position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters. It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment; to furnish aid in cases death or permanent disability, and for nutual relief and other benevolent pur-

"The officers consist of a general president, two general vice presidents, a general ecretary, a general treasurer and a genral executive board of five members, consisting of one from the New England States (including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), one from the middle States (including the provinces of Ontario and Quebec), one from the Southern States and two from the Western States, one of which shall be from the west of the Mississippi (including Manitoba and British Columbia.) This board has power to decide all points of law, settle rievances and authorize strikes in conormity with the constitution.

FUNERAL BENEFIT. "The organization provides a funeral enefit of \$100 on six months' membership and \$200 for one year; a wife's funeral beneat is \$25 on six months' membership and 250 on one year. Disability benefits are allowed as follows: One hundred dollars on one year's membership, \$200 on two years' membership, \$300 on three years' membermembership \$400 is allowed.

"The first convention after organization was held in Philadelphia in 1882. The second was convened in New York is 1884, the convention of 1883 being postponed in order to place the unions on a better foundation, tiving them more opportunity to ascertain | ter, who resigned to accept a national vice the actual requirements of the organization | presidency. Mr. Barry was made president become more familiar with the con-

"Since that time the progress of the otherhood has been onward and upward. The struggle has been at times a difficult ne. The growth of the movement has not been spasmodic, but of a steady, continucharacter, indicating that the founders of the order built both wisely and well. The principal trouble appeared to be with the Knights of Labor. In many instances lashes occurred among carpenters holding brotherhood cards and members of the infortunately for the cause of labor, 'was Knights of Labor bent upon hostility to trade unions, and aiming to attack them singly, and, if possible, encompass their ruction.' At the same time 'friendly relations were maintained between the brotherhood of this country and the carenters' unions of Great Britain, Germany,

France and other European countries.' "Shortly after the organization of the protherhood the movement for shorter Efforts to secure the nine-hour day were about a week, and will then take a general uccessful in the spring of 1885 in a number places throughout the country, particuarly on the Pacific coast. A reduction in Boston, Hartford and St. Catherines, Ont., had been accomplished, and a strong central body, known as the Short-hour League, had been organized in Philadelphia.

EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT. "The movement for eight hours was inaugurated in the following year, 1886, and was of a general character by the U. B. At the convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., In August of that year the general secretary reported that '2,486 of the members are working eight hours per day, 5,834 are on nine hours per day, and 1,118 are having shorter hours on Saturdays.' At present the number of cities where the eight-hour day is the rule is 225, and the number of members benefited nearly 40,000.

"From twelve local unions in 1881 the brother good has increased to 1,701 local ions at the present writing, and from a membership of 2,042 it has grown to 104,000 nembers, thus fulfilling in a temarkable degree the predictions uttered by the general secretary-treasurer at the Buffalo conention in August, 1886, 'that, from present idications our society before many years ill be one of the most powerful trade orpanizations in America, and second to none point of members and financial stand-

"Its jurisdiction extends from Halifax. S., to the Pacific coast, and from Quebec o Galveston, and recognizes no distinction n account of color, race, nationality, reigion or politics-its members recogniging such other only as American workmen, ound together for one purpose, the elevaof the human race and the securing what they believe themselves justly en-

"It is a well-known fact that a labor oranization to be successful must have good nencial management. The U. B. has been or unate in this respect. Every legitimate claim against it has been paid and a baice remains in the treasury. Even durthose years of business depression 2-1895) this proud record was not broken, d the organization emerged from that riod in a condition prepared to take adring the twenty-two years of its existce the brotherhood has paid out in strike nefts \$51,847.48; death and disability ts, 2948,000.21, making a total of \$1,499,-79. To this sum, large as it is, must be ed sick benefits paid by the local unions wring the same period, amounting in the

aggregate to over \$274,455, bringing the total sum expended in death, disability and sick benefits to \$1,222,455.31.

OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE. "The outlook for the future is of the most encouraging character. Unions are springing up in portions of the country where the meaning of unionism was entirely unknown. Applications for charter are coming in to the general office at a rapid rate, and it is not too much to predict that in a comparatively short time the two thousand notch will be reached. A long, strong pull on behalf of the membership of the brotherhood is the only thing necessary to accomplish this much desired result. "The following is a list of the general presidents from the birth of the organiza-

ion to the present time "1881-82-Gabriel Edmonston, Washing-"1882-83-John D. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa. "1883-84-J. P. McGinley, Chicago, Ill. "1884-86-Joseph F. Billingsley, Washington, D. C.

'1886-88-William J. Shields, Boston, Mass. "1888-90-D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati, O. "1890-92-H. W. Kliver, Chicago, Ill. "1892-94-Henry H. Trenor, New York. "1894-96-Charles E. Owens, New York. "1896-98-Henry Lloyd, Boston, Mass. "1898-John Williams, Utica, N. Y. Appointed State factory inspector of New York. Resigned Nov. 1, 1899, and Vice President Huber filled unexpired term. "1900-02-W. D. Huber, Yonkers, N. Y. "1902-W. D. Huber, Philadelphia.

Local Labor News.

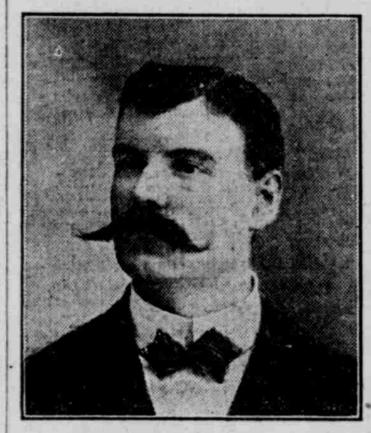
Thomas B. Lewis, vice president of the United Mine Workers, was called to French Lick, Ind., last week on account of the illness of his brother. He returned last

The labor temple committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the Union office, on Maryland street, to consider the work already accomplished and to discuss plans for the future.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, returned vesterday from Cincinnati, where he made an address before a mass meeting of the union men Friday night.

The Womans' Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 1 will meet to-morrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. John H. Konnersman, 2070 Cooper street. The final instructions to the national delegate, Mrs. C. E. McKee, will be given.

The national convention of cab drivers will be held this week at Niagara Falls.



FRANK DUFFY Secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters and

was in the city last week, and said the convention would be the largest they had ever held. The local union will send as its delegate Noah Alber, a well-known character on the Levee.

President John Mitchell, who has been attending the large convention of miners and operators at Pittsburg, Kan., is now in Chicago. Mr. Mitchell expects to go vacation. He will probably not be at his about 600. office in this city for about three weeks.

Wesley T. Jarvis has been elected business agent of the Barbers' Union to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Guy D. Laport, who will leave shortly for California. The local union of barbers is planning to give the national officers that are locatthip, and at the expiration of five years' ing here a grand reception. The date of the affair has not been decided upon as yet.

> x x x At a meeting of the Central Labor Union last week Edward J. Barry was installed as president of the organization. The presidency was formerly held by George Cuswithout any formal election, it being a precedent of the organization that on the resignation of the president the vice president should succeed him. John Koch, of the brewery workers, was elected vice president in the place of Mr. Barry.

Local union, No. 27, of the garment workers, consider themselves lucky in having the national body choosing Indianapolis as | cause it is presumed that every man wears K. of L. and the Carpenters' Assembly. will begin next Sunday, and will be held in low shoes, and trousers that are not turned the convention hall of the Claypool build- up catch at the back in such shoes. But to work with members of the brotherhood, ing. Sunday evening the local union will turned up, they don't touch the shoes; they give a picnic and banquet at Broad Ripple, don't catch in them; they set right. That is union ranks—the Henry rifle, a magazine entertaining the national delegates. Mem- the main reason why we turn up trousers in gun, for the infantry, and the Snyder cardiscerned a secret and formidable move- bers of all the local unions in the city will the summer. Another reason is that warm, also be invited to attend and a special in- damp weather affects trousers' length; it vitation will be tendered the Central Labor | makes them an inch longer and sometimes. Union, in which the garment makers are if they are heavy, it makes them two or

George Custer, of the local union of iron train, over the dirt." molders, who has been elected a national third vice president, will begin his services to-day. He will leave this morning urs and better conditions was started. for Bay City, Mich., where he will be for tour of the union towns in that part of the North. Mr. Custer will still make his home in Indianapolis, keeping his family here, but he himself will be on the road a great-

George Gunnery has been elected business agent of the iron molders, in the place of Brook Ellis, who resigned last Monday. Mr. Gunnery is prominent among the molders, and has held several important positions for them. He is essentially well fitted for the place of business agent, and will devote his entire time to the cause. Mr. Ellis will continue his work as instructor of iron mold-

The different committees, which have in charge the Labor day celebration, will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the Molders' Hall, on East Washington street. Plans will be made and discussed relative to the arrangement of the programme for the day, which the committees have not considered at their former meetings. A number of new committees will be appointed to carry out the detail of the work. The committees which will report this morning are as

Speakers-George Custer, Molders, No. 17: C. Hansen, Typographical Union No. 1; Pat Moran, Steam Fitters; Thomas Curran, Packing House Employes; Bert Hendricks, Boiler Makers' Helpers.

Amusements-Conrad Streibeck, Stage Employes; George Bridwell, Painters, No. 47; Horace Cramer, Plasterers; Charles Koster, Pressmen: Benjamin Garrett, Tile Layers and Helpers. Finance-T. S. Gurley, Carpenters, No. 281; John Berry, Electrical Workers: Frank Columbia, Leather Workers; Phil. Len-

dormi, Upholsterers; W. A. McAdams,

Steam Engineers.

Visiting-A. Marmarowsky, Barbers; C. B. Keeler, Broom Makers; D. Richards, Coopers No. 25; H. Reichwein, Saw Makers' Helpers; John Danner, Horseshoers. Credentials-Robert Cutr, Retail Clerks; H. Conklin, Allied Metal Mechanics; F. Mc-Donald, Pattern Makers; Miss Emma Hartley, Garment Workers; Jacob Vogel, Stone

Grounds and Privileges-John Koch, Brewery Workers; Elwood Sands, Agents' Inion; Matt. O'Mara, Hardwood Finishers; W. A. Landgraff, Tailors; William Beattle, Saw Filers and Setters. Printing-Frank Beadle, Typographical,

Union No. 1; H. I. Scott, Sawsmiths; Wallace Kissell, Book Binders; Frank Jared, Beer Bottlers; Frank Broden, Pressmen. Transportation-John L. Feltman, Cigar Makers; George Frey, Brick Masons; M. Long, Cab Drivers; James Kenney, Plumbers; Fred Schutte, Iron Molders, No. 56. Music-D. L. Stoddard, Carpenters, No. 281; H. S. Beissenherz, Musicians; R. La Rue, Hod Carriers; Edward Didlein, Press Feeders; George W. Losh, Bar Tenders.

There has been practically no change in local labor conditions during the past week. Mr. Richardson, one of the national officers, The demands for labor and the general emgood. Indianaapolis is at present unusually free from conflicts between employers and employes, there being but two or three lockouts in the city. Most of the unions have adjusted their schedules of wages with the employers and signed contracts to that effect. It is the usual custom to make the contracts annual agreements and consequently, unless one of the parties breaks their specifications, trouble is not very liable to occur.

The machinists have not yet settled their grievances with the National Motor Company. The mater stands about as it was National company with the nonunion men expires this week. E. C. Collins, business agent of the union, has not been able do have another conference with Mr. Test, president of the company, on account of the press of other business, but a meeting between the two will probably take place early this week.

Mr. Collins is at present keeping his eyes open for two "nonunion" automobiles that have been shipped into Indianapolis from Syracuse, N. Y. They were made by the Franklin Manufacturing Company, of that place, which firm has been placed on the unfair list by the machinists, and it is claimed the machines were made by unskilled labor and are weak and unreliable, The machinists are also having some trouble at the Atlas engine works, due to some misunderstanding about the con-

The iron molders are still enjoying the prosperity which has given all of their members employment during the summer: They are now represented by three unions from there to his home to take his annual in the city, the total membership reaching

The carpenters report that they are now doing \$10,000 more business than at the same time last year. Harry Travis, the business agent of the union, has many chances to place union men, although at times he is unable to do so on account of the employment of all the men. The memberships of most of the unions have been increased by several members during the past week, and those whose meetings fall in this week have men ready to take the oath.

The headquarters of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers are now situated in Indianapolis and are located in the Security Trust building, on East Market. They will begin the operation of business to-morrow.

Concerning Trousers.

Philadelphia Record.

A man's trousers, when a tailor presses them in the summer, are nearly always pressed with the ends turned up, but in winter they are pressed turned down. "Why," a man said to a tailor the other day, "why this difference?" The tailor answered to this grave question: "Trousers are pressed turned up in the summer bethem turned up in this season. He wears them so because in the summer he wears three inches longer. Hence, if they were not turned up they would drag, like a woman's

I Do Not Ask.

I do not ask to have my fill Of wine, or love, or fame. I do not, for a little ill, Against the gods exclaim. One boon of Fortune I implore, With one petition kneel; At least caress me not, before

Thou break me on thy wheel

THE BEST WEAPON EVER USED BY THE AMERICAN ARMY.

It Conquered the Peace of the Western Frontier-Had a Few Faults Only-Its Successors.

Minneapolis Journal.

"It was the best gun the government ever owned!" exclaimed an old soldier the other day, as he aimed a Springfield rifle at the wall of the Minneapolis armory. "But she's got to go! Well, I only hope that Uncle Sam can get a better one!"

Our uncle has a better one already in the new Springfield that was adopted, a few months ago, to supersede the Krag-Jorgensen rifle in the hands of the regular army. But most old soldiers that served during the thirty years after the close of the civil war will agree with the veteran at the armory. and will lament, as he laments, that the old Springfield's got to go, that it has been withdrawn at last even from the National Guard; that the old American rifle is almost as extinct as the Prussian needle-gun

or the British "Brown Bess." For no military weapon was more effective in its day than the now discarded Springfield. The Roman legionary felt no greater confidence in his short sword, the knight upon a crusade or a quest had faith no greater in his awkward lance, than did the Indian-fighting "regular" in his "forty-

This favorite gun inherited its virtues. It was descended from a line of Springfields, that is, from a long series of muskets and of rifles manufactured by the United States government in the small arms factory at Springfield, Mass. Moreover, the improvements so happily combined in the Springfield gun of 1870 were modern as to detail only. It was a rifled gun, but rifling was first used 400 years ago. It was a breech-loading guu, but men at arms in casque and corselet bore breech-loading guns upon their shoulders in the fifteenth century. The Springfield discharged a cartridge that contained its own fulminate or cap. And yet this most recent innovation was patented in the early thirties, a full generation before the coming of the first Springfield breech-loader.

The earliest Springfield was a flint-lock musket. It was a muzzle-loading, smoothbore, little better than the flint-locks with which the Indians chased Washington and Washington chased the British. For, though certain English troops carried breech-loading rifles during the revolution, the primitive flint-lock maintained its station as the soldiers' weapon until long after the war of Nothing, indeed, is stranger than the re-

1812, long after the battle of Waterloo. luctance of the nations to adopt improvements in their military weapons. The enormous advantage conferred by superior arms must always have been obvious. Yet Great tary officer of the good old times, when all the world went fighting, spent years in learning a trick at fencing. He had no time to learn how the musket of his soldiers might be altered to shoot further or shoot

And thus, although the copper cap was invented in 1818, it was more than twenty-five years later that the United States army laid aside the flint-lock musket. The war with Mexico was fought by Americans with capmuskets against an enemy with flint-locks. The eagle proved invincible, of course; but the astonishing speed of General Scott's

CIVIL WAR MUSKET.

A cap gun, too, was the infantry arm borne by the greater part of the federal forces during the civil war. But the Springfield rifle then was not in general use. The union army, suddenly increased to proportions undreamed of, was armed with weapons of various sorts from various countries. Shiploads of muskets were imported from Belgium and Austria, Enfield rifles from the British possessions. Rifles and "smooth bores" of any available pattern were secured from all the private factories of small arms in America. Although the government factory at Harper's Ferry was in possession of the South, a multitude of Harper's Ferry muskets remained available at Northern armories. To these were added the foreign guns, the Springfields, the Whitneys and Remingtons. Some regiments carried weapons from the backwoods and the farmsdouble-barreled rifles, flint-locks and even tape-locks, that is, guns contrived to explode successive bits of fulminate conveyed to the hammer by a roll of paper tape.

In general, however, the Federal troops were armed with muzzle-loading rifles using caps and paper cartridges. The caps, being varnished, were fireproof. But the cartridges, like the fulminating "tape," were constant reminders of a patriot soldier's duty-"Trust in God and keep your powder 'dry!" The paper of the cartridges, thick and tough, had to be bitten off before the rifle could be reloaded. Unless a man possessed a fair proportion of good teeth he couldn't fire a shot. If he could load, he performed a complicated process. He went through nine "motions" in succession, including "Handle cartridge! Tear cartridge! Charge! Draw hammer! Ram cartridge! Return hammer!" per cap: If he was nervous under fire he

often spilled his powder on the ground. bine for the cavalry. This last weapon was a modification of the well-tried Enfield rifle, once manufactured in great quantity by the British government at Enfield, England. Yet it was not until a year or more after the civil war that the United States army first received the Springfield breech-loader, which was to be the ideal rifle of its daythe gun that the "regular" soldier swore by from 1866 to 1896.

It was a single-shot rifle, but it could be loaded almost as fast as any man would wish to shoot upon the firing line. It was provided with scientific, adjustable sights. It would shoot with accuracy at 800 yards, and often made good records at 1,000 yards. The loading was no "nine motions," but the

lock, of a metallic cartridge that condensed | turned out to be almost the equal of the | Pope-a new bishop of Rome. He is Car-

Final Reductions

On Tailor-Made Suits, Skirts.

Coats and Waists

weeks there has been a daily throng of pleased customers in our store. Some of the

lines are entre'y closed out, others only a few sizes left, but there are styles in which

every size may yet be had. New prices have been put on these for this week's

\$10.0() Tailor-mude Suits-Broadcloths, Cheviots and Scotch Mixtures-\$22.50

\$15-00 Tailor-made Suits, a great variety to choose from, regular \$30 00 values.

Dresses, Tub Jui's, -inen Skirts and Silk Shirtwaist Suits all re-

All high-grade Tailor-made Suits reduced in proportion. Wash

\$1.69 for \$2.50 Shirtwaists.

\$1.98 for \$3.00 Shirtwaists.

\$2.50 for \$3.00 and \$4 00 Shirtwaists.

selling to clean them up quick. This means genuine bargains.

duced to one-half early season prices.

Shirtwaist Reductions

Big reductions on all finer Waists, including many novelties in da'nty creations, trimmed in fine lace and embroidery

Have your old Furs made into new styles during the summer months at a saving of 25 per cent. New fall models now

ready. All work done under our personal supervision Orders for new Furs taken now for fall delivery.

insertions-a most elegant assortment of high-grade Waists to be slaughtered in an effort to close them out in a hurry.

ONE-FOURTH OFF ON ALL SILK PETT COATS.

ONE-HALF OFF ON CHILDREN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT COATS.

ONE.HA F OFF ON ALL FINE COSTUMES.

ONE-FOURTH OFF ON ALL DRESS SKIRTS AND WALKING SKIRTS.

\$2.75 Tailor-made suits, black and colors, sold at \$18.50.

Our great July sale just drawn to a close outshone all former ones, and for three

munition," said, recently, a veteran of the Indian wars. "I've often carried that many | with the past. out on the plains. And your ammunition was | He perceived that the smoke of his cartalways waterproof. It wasn't necessary to ridge made him a target for his invisible tie your cartridges across your head whenever you swam a river, as we had to do a few years earlier when we were fighting lopen up a hole in his immediate atmosphere rebs. Besides, any fool could take care of , without his enjoying the slightest chance of | rained so hard that the streets looked like Britain fought all her wars during 150 years | the old Springfield. You could drop ft in the | interfering with their comfort. The volunwith a crude, inaccurate musket, a mere mud and leave it for a week. You could race hand-mortar, the famous Brown Bess. The a herd of steers across it, or a troop of cav- disadvantage of the Springfield's curved tra- could we expect a new Pope in such most vital betterments in firearms were ig- alry. You could drop it down the canyon on jectory. When the volunteer fired pointblank | weather? Yet the Pope has been elected. nored for century after century. The mili- the rocks. But the Springfield never got out at the Spaniards, his bullet was likely to go of order, or, if it did, you could fix it with a | over their heads for many hundred feet. If jackknife.

the powder, the bullet and the cap.

690 for \$1.25 Shirtwaists.

980 for \$1 50 Shirtwaists.

\$1.18 for \$2 00 Shirtwaists.

By placing your order now you save big money.

"And you could rely on it, too," added the away, and adjusted his sight accordingly, ing rain, a great crowd hastened to Monte thin-faced, keen-eyed warrior, stroking his be might fail to make a strike. So marked Cavalio, in front of the Quiirinal, to hear gray goatee. "If it was a Springfield, it was was the curve of the bullet that it descended a good gun. You could tell in advance, if sharply towards the ground. If the enemy you'd never pulled the trigger of that par- | was not 400 yards distant, if they were 300 | ticular piece, just how far she'd shoot and | yards or 500, they were practically safe. about how straight. They made some changes in the pattern from time to timeit was 50-caliber before it came down to the of their Krags. Whenever a Krag was aimed regular 45, and the riffing was changed a bit; and the sights were changed every little while (s'pose there was a board of sights | nearly in a straight line, would reach them, advance towards Chapultepec must now be | that had to hold their jobs in Washington), | recognized as a matter of caps no less than and some of the little fixin's about the barrel and stock were altered occasionally-but, on the whole, it was always a steady, honest, reliable gun, the Springfield, a gun that you could count on day and night, summer and winter, rain or shine-like your own mother or a good horse.

"Maybe these new-fangled guns are better -the Krag and the 1903 Springfield; maybe they're better. I don't know for certain. But I I'd simply like to try 'em once out there on the Reeo Grandy. I'd only like to experyment on a Greaser or a 'Pache."

GUN OF THE INDIAN WARS. The merit of the Springfield fitted well to its responsibilities. For it was with the Springfield that the boys in blue-or, more commonly, in alkali dust-fought bitterly through to lasting peace the many Indian wars from the Missouri to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico, during the two decades that followed Appomattox. It was with the Springfield that these few companies of infantry hunted out a myriad tribes of keen, courageous foes across the plains and mountains, into Bad Lands and into lava fields, amid the Siberian cold of Montana, the Abyssianian heat of Arizona, Sioux and Modocs, Bannocks and Nez Perces, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Utes, Apaches-all were conquered by the Springfield. And throughout this warfare with the redskin the cherished weapon of our infantry was tested in a prolonged and unique contest, a vengeful struggle with an enemy who, for vigilance, cunning and marksmanship, for cruelty and treachery, for boldness and for perseverance, is not likely to be equaled in the future

history of America. "And our rifle," continued the old plainsman, "had only two faults; if we fired her good and fast without letting up at all, the barrel would get hot. After twenty-five or thirty rounds I wouldn't dare to put a finand finally "Prime!" that is, adjust the cop- | ger on the barrel. And pretty generally, too, the Springfield kicked. After a warm tussle one day with Geronimo's young men, I re-Towards the close of the rebellion two member, my arm was blacker than a Mexibreech-loaders were introduced into the can's head all the way from the elbow to the top of the shoulder, and half my chest looked worse than if I'd been a-sparrin' with a mule." The old man admitted these faults sadly

but sincerely, as one recalls the foibles of a comrade dead and gone. But the Springfield had some other faults undoubtedly. Although foreseen by the military authorities its defects were never comprehended by the rank and file until the Spanish war introduced the American soldier to an enemy using smokeless powder in a rifle with a flat trajectory. Then the regulars understood how lucky they were in having been forced to abandon, two years earlier, their former favorite of the cacti and the buffalo grass. When they gave up the Springfield the regulars had secured the The loading was no "nine motions," but the Krag-Jorgenson, a magazine rifle of 2-calieasy insertion, beneath the hinged breech ber, using smokeless powder. The Krag

enemies; and that, even when they showed themselves at any distant point, they could teer soon learned, besides, how vast was the he calculated that the Dons were 400 yards | the news. Notwithstanding the downpour-

The regulars, on the other hand, were able to profit by the much flatter trajectory pointblank and fired, the Castillians in front would probably know it. The bullet, moving whether they were nearer or further than with him. People in the streets received the marksman with the Krag supposed, and | him with tumultuous enthusiasm. if the ball did not strike the men aimed at, it would not drop to earth. It would keep on burrowing through stray Spaniards or ricocheting against pebbles and creating a ways the case, the opinion: of the people vague uneasiness among the foreigners for vary. In general the new Pope seems to a mile or more in front and on each side. The Krag was a great improvement, with- side and appears to dance when he walks. out doubt, upon the Springfield. But now the newer Springfield is a great improvement on the Krag. The rifle of 1993 shoots further, shoots straighter than the Krag, and has a trajectory still flatter. The new weapon is several inches shorter, considerably lighter. Its magazine takes five cartridges from a 'clip," like the Mauser, and not one cartridge at a time. The barrel of the latest model is covered with wood on all sides as far as the muzzle, so that the barrel may

parison with the Springfield's ponderous WHEN PIUS VIII WAS CHOSEN.

never feel too warm. The recoil of the im-

proved piece is only a genial slap in com-

Late Pope, Then Only 19, Wrote of Event to His Brother.

Leo XIII was in Rome when Leo XII died and his successor, Pope Pius VIII, was elected. He was only a student at the time, and his letters to his brother. John Baptista, gave a full account of these notable events. Joachimo Pecci was then nineteen years of age and a student at the Ecclesiastical College at Rome.

Under date of February 25, 1829, he wrote: "Before I tell you what happened after the Pope's death let me tell you that he left a remarkable will. He states that no monument must be erected to him, as has been the custom. He orders that on the proper day his body shall be deposited near the statue of Pius VI and that a simple stone tablet shall be placed over it, with

Popes.' There is much talk about this in- to a pulp. Now you add some sort of fruit scription in Rome. Thirteen days after the Pope's death the

Conclave of Cardinals met. "Several days before the meeting of the conclave," the young student wrote, "there | moment of serving, a straw, a cherry and were rumors regarding certain lodges. It a bunch of fresh mint that protrudes from was said that certain persons who did not the glass like a bouquet.
like the regime had held meetings. It is "Here is a new idea for certain that Capelle, who acted as governor of Rome for the College of Cardinals. gave orders for the arrest of a large number who had taken part in the meeting, and that a hundred daggers were found in a private house inhabited by one of the prisoners. The plot was to wait until the cardinals had met, raise a rebellion in the city and slaughter those in authority. But, thanks to God! Dominus dissipavit consilla eorum (God has made vain their plans). "On the day of the conclave the guards to the number of 500 were stationed around the building, while other constables in citizen's clothes mixed in the crowd. The number of cardinals who marched to the conclave was thirty-two. Five others-was it from fear?-went later. These were Bernetti. Naro, Guerrieri, Rivarola and Vidoni. A great crowd was assembled to see them pass an hour before sunset.

"Already three days have passed since the conclave met, and who wil be Pope? This is hard to say. How can any man tell? Castiglione, Giustinani aud Espraldi Pacca are named as possible successful candidates. The last was only two votes short yesterday at the scrutinum (the reading of the vetes). "It is said here that the new Pope will

soon be chosen. I trust it will be for the

best interests of the church.' On March 7 the Pope wrote: "The Romans felt satisfied this morning that the new Pope was elected in the per-son of Cardinal de Gregorio. On the rumor a great crowd went to Monte Cavalio. I went, too, but we saw the clouds of smoke

This reference to smoke relates to the

rise and our hopes were shattered."

custom of burning the ballots when a vote had been taken without result. "About the conclave is dark and uncertain," the student wrote on March 13. "Each one wants to elect that cardinal most pleasing to him and from whom he can expect most as Pope. On this account they would have as many Popes as there are cardinals. Cardinal de Gregorio is cerfound him wading in a pathless swamp. to be elected Pope. It seems probable that he will be elected Pope. This is the rumor current in Rome at least. It is reported also that several of those in the conclave-

servants, secretaries, etc., of the cardinals -have been expelled from the building." "The city is full of rumors as to the conclave," young Pecci wrote on March 20. "It is reported that Pecca has no longer a following. De Gregorio has good prospects; a large number of the cardinals vote for him and no other. Cardinal Albani and his followers are fighting for Castiglione. Cardinals Caistaidi and Capprillari are constantly gaining votes, and it is reported that Cardinal Tirrao has informed the Col-lege of Cardinals that the King of Naples will not recognize De Gregorio if elected. "All of this is mere rumor, and if I wished to report all that are flying I should never stop. Some hold that a Pope will be elected in a few days; others that months, even a year will pass before any one is elected."

On April 2, 1829, he wrote:

"At last, God be praised! we have a new

Spanish Mauser. But when the first volun- dinal Castiglione de la Cingoli, about sixty-"You could carry a hundred rounds of am- teer fired off his Springfield at San Juan eight years old. We are under the rule of hill he saw that he was fighting the present | another Pius after an interval of five

> "No one deemed it possible that Tuesday, March 31, would bring about such a con-

and continued all day Monday. Tuesday it seas. It is not surprising that the Tiber has almost overflowed its banks. How About noon repeated salutes of artillery from the Catsle of St. Aneglo announced the news, which was made by Cardinal Albina, as first deacon, surrounded by four of the cardinals.

"The new Pope, contrary to the usual custom, did no go to the Bascilica of the Vatican on that day. He waited until yesgreater state and ceremony. According to ancient custom, he was in a carriage, and Cardinals Della Somaglia and Gaelffl sat

father think of this choice, for I knew he be acceptable. He holds his neck to one

CHOP SUEY SUNDAE.

Frosted Coffee and Other New Summer Drinks.

Kansas City Journal. "The chop sucy sundae is the newest drink," said the white-clothed youth behind the white marble bar of the soda

water place. "I'll mix you one for a Since chop suey, the solid, is made of onions, young bamboo, pork, celery, and chicken blood, the inquisitor hesitated about trying it in fliquid form. But the attendant, smilingly, said:

"The ingredients of the real chop sucy of Chinatown are not used in the chop suey sundae. The drink gets its name because it resembles chop suey in hue. It is, in fact, black-black as midnight. It might be called a nocturne. The young man then made a chop sucy

sundae. He mixed together dates, figs, chocolate and soda water. The drink, when it was finished, looked like some sort of effervescent ink. In taste, however, itswas strange and pleasant. "We are having a good run on frosted coffee this year," the attendant said.

"Frosted coffee is fresh coffee chilled very suddenly and mingled with certain agreeable flavors that I can't specify unless I am paid for the information. This drink, like iced tea, cools and exhilarates. "Mint sangaree is a refreshing drink that you can make at home if you have a

siphon. You put in a glass a handful of mint leaves and a handful of shaved ice. "Here lies Leo XII, the least of the Then, with a masher, you mash the leaves syrup that you like-vanilla, for instanceand you fill the glass from your siphon with seltzer. This mixture you shake in a metal shaker and strain, adding, at the "Here is a new idea for you in the serving of ginger ale. Peel a lemon in a spiral,

taking off the whole rind in one strip-a strip half an inch wide and four or five inches long. Set this strip in your tall ginger ale glass in such a way that one end clings to the rim and the other end rests on the bottom. Then serve the ginger ale with the lemon peeling upright "Parfait amour, farmer's mead, golden

slipper and a dozen other drinks are new this summer. Each of them is complicated and not, candidly, very good."

WHAT THE WOODS DID FOR BOBBY. Convinced Him That Any Obstacles

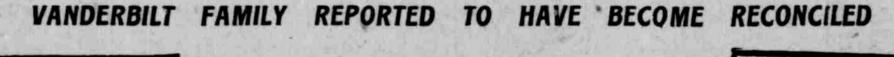
Might be Overcome.

Leonidas Hubbard, jr., in August Outing. Bobby was on the edge of a wilderness not thirty miles from the Hudson river. On the other side of the wilderness was another railroad and more lakes and streams, with more hotels and cottages upon them. Bobby's chief ambition had been connected with collars and cravats. He had graduated from law school the previous June, and was wondering whether to go back home and practie in his country town, where practice would come easy and never grow big, or cast his lot in the city and build on a broad foundation. Men told him the city venture meant starvation, and he decided to go to the home town. One day it occurred to Bobby to stop resting and cross the wilderness to the other settlement. Then Bobby heard such

stories of that stretch of woods as he had heard of the city. He would get lost and starve. But one of Bobby's grandfathers had fought Indians with Daniel Boone, and some way the call of the wilderness seemed to stir a strain of blood that had never moved before. Any way Bobby forgot his collar and cravat. He donned a flannel He climbed on a log and spent the night. Morning came and Bobby got out of the swamp and started over a mountain that lay directly in his path. That day his grub gave out, but he caught fish, and the in-stincts of grandfather returning he managed to kill a grouse. Next day he walked for an hour through a blackberry thicket, and when, the day after, he emerged in the edge of a little settlement his trousers legs were flopping like flags in the wind. The hotel clerk told Bobby he could not eat in the regular dining room.

When he came out of the servants' dining room that night he went to the post-office for fear of shocking the sensibilities of the gentlemen in the writing room, and there wrote a note declining a place in the office of the old family friend at home, and said he had decided to practice law in the bigger, harder field of the metropolis.

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-William Watson.







When Cornellus Vanderbilt defied his father and married Miss Grace Wilson he was deposed as heir to the bulk of the Vanderbilt fortune. With the loss of the millions went the headship of the family when the elder Vanderbiit died. Since then young Cornelius has hardly been regarded as a member of the family. Now, however, it is said, a reconciliation has been effected, and the Vanderbilts will have a social reunion at Newport.